

The Emporia News.

"THE PEOPLE ALWAYS CONQUER."

VOL. 3—No. 4.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

WHOLE No. 108.

The office of THE EMPORIA NEWS is furnished with a complete assortment of the newest styles of Type, Borders, Florishes, Cuts, Cards, Fancy Papers, Colored Inks, Bronze, &c., enabling the proprietor to print CIRCULARS, CARDS, COUNTERFEITS or STICKS, DEEDS, POSTERS, and all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, in a manner unsurpassed in the country. Particular attention paid to printing all kinds of BLANKS. Orders for work promptly attended to when accompanied with CASH. "Ex-pression" is supplied.

Blank Warrants and Mortgage Deeds, Bonds, Executions, Summons, Subpoenas, Attachments, Recognizances, etc., constantly on hand.

DR. M. BAILEY
Has resumed the practice of
Medicine and Surgery,
in Emporia and vicinity.
Office at the Emporia House.

J. F. NEWLON,
Physician and Surgeon,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

REFERENCES:
Drs. McDowell & Pope, St. Louis, Mo.
Col. Rolleston, Dallas City, Ill.
Dr. S. C. Patterson, " "
Hon. J. C. Davis, Warsaw, " "
Prof. Brainard, Chicago, " "
Dr. McNeal, Springfield, " "
Rolley, Burlington, Jefferson Inst., Phil., Pa.
July 16-17

DR. R. H. WATSON,
HAVING CONCLUDED TO RESUME
The Practice of Medicine,
WILL attend promptly to all demands upon his professional services. He will be much obliged if his friends will make their application for his services in the fore part of the day, when practicable, and release him from the labor of riding as night as much as possible.
Emporia, May 7th, 1859-1860

JOHN HAMMOND,
Carpenter and Joiner,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

COFFINS, Panel Doors, Window and Door frames, and other job work, done in the best style, on the shortest notice.
may 7-17

L. D. BAILEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

WILL give prompt and faithful attention to any business of a legal nature that may be entrusted to his care in any court of the Territory. Office in Masonic Hall Building, Commercial street.
n46

C. V. ESKRIDGE,
PROBATE JUDGE,
Register of Deeds,

AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
FOR BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY, KANSAS
Also—Commissioner of Deeds for the Western States, and
General Land Agent.

Persons at a distance having business with the undersigned, will direct their communications to him at Emporia, Kansas.
may 7-17

I. E. PERLEY,
Dealer in
HARDWARE, STOVES,
TINWARE,
Groceries, Provisions, etc., etc.,
COMMERCIAL ST., EMPORIA, KANSAS.
may 7-17

S. N. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., K. T.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in Chase, Morris, Breckinridge, Madison Butler and Hunter counties.
87-17

J. STOTLER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AT THE "NEWS" OFFICE,
n81 EMPORIA, KANSAS.

LEWIS W. KUHN,
Register of Deeds,
AND **NOTARY PUBLIC,**
ELMENDARO, MADISON COUNTY, KANSAS.
jan 15-17

THOS. A. RUSSEL
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Office on Levee—KANSAS CITY, MO.
Collections promptly made. n83-17

ARTHUR I. BAKER,
Attorney at Law,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Dealer in Land Warrants, Town Lots and Shares, Claims, &c., &c.
AMERICAN, BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY, KANSAS.
Pre-emption business promptly attended to—Money invested and debts collected—Legal instructions carefully drawn up and recorded—Claims filed on and Declaratory Statements promptly forwarded, etc., etc.
Mr. B. is also President of the American Town Company.
dec 11-17

H. S. SLEEPER,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
County Surveyor of Madison County,
FLORENCE, KANSAS.
People of the Cottonwood please leave orders at the Office of L. D. Bailey, Emporia.
n73

G. M. WALKER,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
County Surveyor of Breckinridge County,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
Is prepared with superior instruments to do plane surveying, leveling and drafting on short notice. Bridge Plans and Bills made to order.

J. M. RANKIN,
Attorney at Law & General Land Agent,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
Will practice in the several courts of record in this and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
October 9-17

P. B. PLUMB,
Land and Collection Agent,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
Will invest money for non-residents, make collections, pay taxes, etc.
June 6

ALBERT GRIFFIN,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.
Prompt attention given to all business in the Kansas Valley, west of the Potomac Reserve, entrusted to his care.
aug 14-17

THOSE
Wishing the Professional services of
DR. C. C. SLOCUM,
Physician and Surgeon,
Will please call at his residence half a mile south-east of Emporia.
n6-17

Grinding and Bolting.
I HAVE got my new Bolting apparatus in good order, and am now prepared to turn out the best quality of flour on short notice. Also corn ground in the best manner.

JOEL HAWORTH,
Proprietor Cottonwood Mill.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.
Facts for Western Men.

There are three Grand Divisions into which the United States may be divided, with a fourth in embryo. These divisions are marked by location, productions and institutions. The first of the Grand Divisions may be termed geographically—the Eastern States; or, if named with reference to industrial occupations, the manufacturing and commercial section of the Union. The second Grand Division is the Western States—or in the light of their productions, the meat and bread producing section.—The third Grand Division is the Southern States—the negro-breeding and tobacco and cotton growing section of the Union. The fourth is the gold producing States on the Pacific.

The people of the first named section, manufacture and import from abroad, the goods and implements required by the other portions of the Union. The people of the second Grand division produce the food consumed by the Union, and the third Division produce for home use and export, the raw material for cotton fabrics, and the tobacco consumed. The Eastern division is divided into nine States, viz:—Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Western division contains also nine States, viz: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas. The Southern division embraces thirteen States: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas.

We have classified Missouri among the Western States, because she geographically belongs to them. She is bounded on three sides by Western free States; she belongs to the range of States consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas; her soil, climate and natural productions are the same as Illinois and Kansas, which bound her on the east and west; her interests are blended and identical with the other Western States, and slavery is an exotic on her soil, rapidly fading away, and already of secondary consequence.

Kansas we call a State, because she possesses adequate population, and has regularly formed a State Constitution, and will apply at the next session of Congress for admission into the Union, and we can conceive no good reason why her application should be denied.

The population of the three grand divisions do not materially differ. But the area occupied by each is not equal. We give in the following table the area in square miles and the number of inhabitants, in each of these sections according to the census of 1850, and a careful estimate of the population for 1860; we have consulted the best authorities, and those who have paid attention to the matter will not materially dispute the results arrived at. If we have erred it has been in putting the Eastern and Southern States higher than the census returns next summer, will show them to be and the Western States lower:

EASTERN STATES.	Area.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.
Maine	31,750	583,169	676,070
Massachusetts	7,800	991,514	1,358,968
Connecticut	4,680	370,722	439,323
Rhode Island	1,305	147,515	197,132
New Hampshire	9,280	317,976	351,571
Vermont	10,212	314,325	347,190
New York	47,000	3,097,391	3,834,544
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	611,035
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	2,941,328
Total	167,347	8,734,013	10,644,163

WESTERN STATES.	Area.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.
Ohio	40,000	1,980,427	2,406,318
Indiana	34,000	958,416	1,547,321
Illinois	55,400	857,470	1,714,057
Michigan	56,240	397,654	609,059
Wisconsin	54,000	305,391	865,035
Iowa	55,000	192,214	695,002
Minnesota	76,000	6,038	707,380
Missouri	67,368	682,014	1,019,320
Kansas	62,000	none	96,350
Total	500,020	5,409,294	9,355,542

SOUTHERN STATES.	Area.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.
White person	784,138	5,620,414	7,019,538
Negroes		2,922,218	3,927,918
Total		8,542,632	10,947,456

Since the whites of the South deny that negroes are persons, it is hardly fair to credit the South with four millions of black population. We have omitted details by States in the Southern Division, as unnecessary for our purpose, but have given the aggregates accurately.

The Fourth Grand Division of the Union consists of only two States at present, viz: California and Oregon. The former contains 155,980 square miles, and may number about half a million of population next year; the latter contains 185,000 square miles, and when the census is taken, may number 70,000 inhabitants.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the population of the nine Eastern States has increased in ten years, 1,920,149; that of the nine Western States, 3,945,918, and that of the fourteen Southern States, 1,379,124 whites, and if the slaves are reckoned, 1,964,714 inhabitants.

It also appears that the free population of the fourteen Southern States, counting the whites and free negroes together, is more than two millions less than the nine Western States. And it is also a fact, that the increase of white population in the Western States, is three times as great as in the Southern—the one having increased nearly four millions (3,950,918), and the other less than a million and a half (1,379,124). The Western section is adding as much to the population of the United States as both the Eastern and Southern Divisions. Let us glance at the marvelous strides it has made in forty years:

Population in 1820	859,205
" 1830	1,610,473
" 1840	3,251,543
" 1850	5,409,294
Estimated, 1860	9,355,542

And if a similar rate of increase is maintained, there will be 16,500,000 people in the Western States in 1870, which is nearly equal to the population of the whole Union in 1840.

We will adduce one more statistical comparison, viz: The nine Western States

polled 1,331,166 votes at the last Presidential election, while the fourteen Southern States only cast 985,067—we allow 35,000 for South Carolina, which is perhaps more than her number of legal voters.

This great geographical division of the American Union, covering an area of five hundred thousand square miles of the most fertile, productive, and salubrious country on the continent, containing one-third of all the inhabitants of the United States, and increasing doubly as fast as the East or South; this section, out of whose abundance the staff of life—bread and meat—is furnished to the nation, and the bread-stuff deficits for Europe are supplied; whose commerce has mainly built the great seaboard marts, and provides with freight and passengers the steamers of the Mississippi, the vessels of the Lakes and St. Lawrence, the boats of the New York Canal, and the Great Trunk Railway lines leading from the seaboard to the Ohio; this Grand Division of the United States, which is the "bone and sinew" of the nation's growth, sustenance and prosperity, has never been permitted to furnish the country with a President, save for thirty days, nor a Vice-President at all. The Government has endured for seventy years, and during that time there have been eighteen Presidential elections, and twenty Presidents, and as many Vice-Presidents; but the rights and claims of the great West have been wholly ignored, with the thirty days exception already named. It is true that Michigan once upon a time offered a candidate, but Louisiana furnished the President, and New York the Vice-President. Is it not high time that the WEST claimed her political rights in the Government? or is she merely a vassal or colony of the cotton, negro-breeding, and the importing portions of the Union? We ask the grave attention of Western Republicans to this important matter. The vast interests of the mighty West demand recognition in the administration of the Government. It is not enough that the West should be allowed to furnish a Western candidate with Southern principles. Let us have a Western statesman, who will remember there is a West, whose interests are entitled to a full and equal care and attention at the hands of the Executive and Congress.

Austrian Policy.
The following witty extract from E. Abbott's book on the "Roman Question," gives a striking idea of that inveterate and senseless career of territorial aggrandizement which Austria has too long been suffered to pursue:

The old Austrian diplomacy has been, for the last six hundred years, incessantly occupied in stitching together bits of material, without ever having been able to make a coat. It does not consider either the color or the quality of the cloth, but always keeps the needle going. The thread it uses is often white, and it not infrequently breaks—when away goes the new patch! Then another has to be found. A province is detached—two more are laid hold of. The piece gets rent down the middle—a rag is caught up, then another, and whatever comes to hand is sown together in breathless haste. The effect of this stitching monomania has been to keep constantly changing the map of Europe, to bring together, as chance willed it, races and religions of every pattern, and to trouble the existence of twenty peoples, without making the unity of a nation. Certain Machiavellian old gentlemen sitting around a green cloth at Vienna, direct this work, measure the material, rub their hands complacently when it stretches, snatch off their wigs in despair when a piece is torn, and look on all sides for another wherewith to replace it. In the middle ages, the sons of the house used to be sent to visit foreign princesses; they made love to their royal and serene highnesses in German, and always brought back with them some shred of territory.—But now that princesses receive their dowers in hard cash, recourse is had to violent measures in order to procure pieces of material; they are seized by soldiers, and there are some large stains of blood upon this barlequin's coat!

Almost all the states of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, Sardinia, Sicily, Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, have been in turn stretched to the same piece as Bohemia, Transylvania, and Croatia. Rome would have shared the same fate, if papal excommunications had not broken the thread. In 1859 it is Venice and Milan that pay every body, till it comes to the turn of Tuscany, Modena and Massa, to be patched on in virtue of certain reversionsary rights.

Good for Something.
A son of Cassius M. Clay, while gunning recently, says an exchange, was bitten on the foot by some poisonous reptile, supposed to be a rattlesnake, and his body immediately exhibited all the symptoms of the most virulent poisoning; but he was dozed until stupefied with apple brandy, and the next morning was as well as ever. So confident was Mr. Clay of the efficacy of alcoholic spirits in all cases of poison by the bites of snakes and insects, that he did not even send for a physician. Salutaris was bound upon the bitten spot, until ammonia could be produced, when the former was moistened with it. This was upon the theory that poison is an acid, and any alkali will answer, though ammonia is thought to be the best. Mr. Clay's experience is confirmed by that of many others, and it is the fruit of wisdom for all to remember, and to use when needed, this simple antidote; but we hope that nobody will think that, because whisky is good as a remedy for poisonous bites, it is also to be used as a preventative. For, although a snake would be justified in refusing to bite a whisky-soaked creature, we don't think one ever did. The *Adrian Watchtower* says that a child in that vicinity was recently bitten by a Massasauga, and for a week seemed likely to die, but finally recovered. The remedy used was an application of some kind of horse liniment.

A little More Grape, Capt. Bragg.
New York, Aug. 5, '59
To the Editor of the Herald.
In your announcement to-day of Col. Bragg's candidacy for a local office in Louisiana, you mention (by way of identification,) Gen. Taylor's reported order at Buena Vista to the gallant (then) Captain—"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg."

While every one acquainted with Gen. Taylor and his emphatic style of language knew from the beginning that he never said any such thing, yet the fable has hitherto gone without public correction, probably as an amusing illustration of the truth of history when dressed up by newspaper correspondents, school-book makers, and platform and municipal orators.

Years ago, not very long after the battle, the writer mentioned to a near relative of Col. Bragg, the preposterousness of the anecdote, and expressed a curiosity to know what Gen. Taylor really did say. Col. Bragg's relative replied, "I can tell you exactly what he said. The fact is Braxton (Capt. Bragg) was critically situated. Part of his battery had been dismounted, and so many of his men shot down, that there were not enough left to work the remainder. The enemy's batteries had been pushed up very close and the fire was very severe and deadly. An Aid-de-camp riding along, Braxton asked him to go and tell the 'old man' (in another part of the field,) how he was situated, and ask what was to be done about it. Gen. Taylor received this message in the crisis of the battle, when the result was doubtful, and when the flower of his little army, including many sons of his life-long friends, had fallen before his eyes. The entire force was engaged; there were no reserves; reinforcement was out of the question. When the Aid-de-camp delivered the message, Gen. Taylor's only reply was: 'Tell him to give 'em hell, God damn 'em.' This was exactly what the old man said, and was immediately reported by the Aid-de-camp to Braxton, and Braxton told me."

I submit, Mr. Editor, that while this version of the anecdote is not so quotable at the anniversaries as the received one, it has, besides being true, the farther advantage of photographing how human nature really expressed itself in the ardor of battle; of illustrating the desperate heroism to which Col. Bragg showed himself to be more than equal, and of displaying Gen. Taylor as the old Thor Thunderer that he really was, in contrast with what civilians might suppose him to have been, from such out of place phraseological dandyisms as "a little more grape."

BRUTALITY IN THE ARMY.—Private Alenson Bentley, of Company K, 1st Dragoons, convicted of desertion and horse stealing, was sentenced by a court martial, recently in session at Fort Buchanan, "to receive fifty lashes with a cow hide on the bare back, to be confined to hard labor until January, 1862, heavily ironed, to forfeit all pay due him, to have his head shaved, and to be branded with the letter D, to be drummed out of the service and receive a dishonorable discharge." Such a sentence as this is a disgrace to the army, and the country, and the individuals who imposed it ought to be driven out of the service as unworthy to wear the United States uniform.

The Boston Post says that brandy applications are recommended for a baldness, continued externally until the hair is well started, and afterwards taken in generous quantities internally to clinch the roots.

From the Missouri Democrat.
Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad—Meeting at Boonville.

At a railroad mass meeting held at Boonville Thursday evening, August 11, in order to confer with Messrs. Tutt and Army, respective President of the "Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad," and the "Jefferson City and Neosho Valley Railroad," and several of the Directors and friends of those two roads, Judge Tompkins was called to the Chair, and James Walter appointed Secretary. Judge Army, President of the Jefferson City and Neosho Valley Railroad, being introduced to the audience, proceeded to give a detailed history of the enterprise in which they were engaged, of the obstacles which they had encountered and overcome, of the plans and method by which they expected to raise the necessary funds to build the above named roads without asking for State aid, of the general enthusiasm of the people upon the route, and their disposition to subscribe money, lands and material for its construction, and finally of the great desire of the friends of the roads, that the citizens of Cooper county, especially of Boonville, should co-operate with them in order to bring said road to this city, making this the terminus of the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad.

He concluded his exceedingly interesting remarks by an appeal to the public spirit of our community to come forward and unite in this grand, but not fabulous, enterprise; as the road from Tipton to the State line is not a problem to be solved, but a fixed fact, the question being only one of time necessary for its completion.

At the close of the address, A. W. Simpson, Esq., offered the following, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the citizens of Boonville will heartily co-operate with the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad, in extending their road from Tipton to the Missouri river, making Boonville a terminus.

Moved by Wm. Douglas, Esq., that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to confer with the committee of the above roads. The Chairman appointed Messrs. E. W. McDearman, A. W. Simpson, and James Walter, the committee.

Moved by Mr. Douglas, that the thanks of this meeting be returned to Judge Army for his very able and interesting address.—Unanimously carried.

Moved and ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published. Meeting adjourned.
JAMES WALTER, Secretary.

"A little More Grape, Capt. Bragg."
New York, Aug. 5, '59
To the Editor of the Herald.

In your announcement to-day of Col. Bragg's candidacy for a local office in Louisiana, you mention (by way of identification,) Gen. Taylor's reported order at Buena Vista to the gallant (then) Captain—"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg."

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Federal Corruption.

Should the falsely styled Democracy be able to retain the offices and patronage of the Federal Government beyond the present term of James Buchanan, it will be no easy matter to foresee the limit beyond which its outrage on public morality and private rights may not reach. From the days of Martin Van Buren, Democracy has been performing a regular geometrical series of progressions downwards—each new administration finding a "lower deep" than its predecessor. The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, Forney's paper, points out some of the duties which will devolve on the next Congress:

"Exposures will be made at the next session of Congress of a character to demand the impeachment of high officers of the Government. It would seem that in many departments there is not only a deliberate disregard of the letter of the law, but, more shameful fact still, that there has been authorized violations of the sanctity of private correspondence. To relieve our institutions from the infamy which the present Administration has put upon them, and to save us from that dire calamity, in which the finger of scorn would point at us from every quarter of the civilized world, it is a bounden duty of every man, whether a representative of the people, journalist, or otherwise, to make the facts appear that they may call down at once crushing denunciations upon the heads of the guilty. Here is one: A gentleman in one of the great cities of the West, holds himself responsible with another, on oath, to prove that, not only were documents ordered not to be distributed when sent by a certain Senator, but that letters were also violated. An investigating committee will, I understand, be called upon this matter as upon the malpractices of the Post-Office Department, at an early day of the session. So insecure has the transmission of private correspondence become, that one might well think there was here, as in the palmy days of the Austrian despotism, a censor of the mails—one who, with diabolical ingenuity, got inside of letters and allowed all to pass that were unexceptionable to the requirements, and withheld all that were calculated to defeat and embarrass the purposes of the 'powers that be.' Again have sealing wax and deep cut seals come into almost general use. Complaints arise on all sides that letters are lost."

Then again, there are strange rumors afloat about votes purchased by money raised by percentages upon contracts. I learn that a Philadelphian, who comes here occasionally, hesitates not to tell that he was ordered to pay a percentage on what he received for printing the post office blanks, to a high officer of one of the departments. All these things, and others, must come out. The result—the consternation of good men can only be imagined.

The Effects of Strychnine Whisky.
On Sunday last, we visited in company with Drs. Fry and Bunell, a young man by the name of Lewis, of Ripley township, in this county, who for several days had been the subject of violent tetanic spasms. Mr. Lewis informed us that he had on Saturday afternoon, the 30th of July, previous to the attack, gone in company with some five or six others to George Hay's grocery in Crawfordville, and bought and drank some whisky, which in a few minutes produced a terrible burning in the throat and stomach, followed by sickness and vomiting. During the next day (Sunday) he drank some whisky which was procured by Mr. Van Ingeness either at Kennedy's or Hurley's, occasionally through the day, and in the afternoon, about one and a half hours after taking the last glass he was seized with violent spasms. His toes were drawn towards the center of the foot, his hands drawn and clawed and could not be opened, his head and feet were drawn back, until at times they touched and his body made a perfect circle. His jaws were locked and so firmly fixed as not to be opened. The first spasms, with the locked jaw, continued for six hours, exhibiting the most terrible convulsions ever witnessed by those present. These spasms continued at intervals of from one to five hours, for ten days, in spite of all the remedies used and appliances made. During the first spasms, consciousness was retained; but after two or three days, consciousness was lost while the spasms continued, but returned the very moment relaxation commenced.

The physicians are of the opinion, that the attack was caused by the liquor which he drank on Saturday and Sunday. The symptoms, we are told, were more nearly allied to those produced by strychnine;—no other cause could be ascertained. A number of persons who drank at Hay's doggerly, on the same day, complained of the same terrible burning in the throat and stomach, and one man was severely threatened with the same kind of spasms.—*Crawfordville (Ind.) Journal*, 11th.

At—College the Senior Class was under examination for degrees. The Professor of Natural Philosophy was badgering the boys in optics. The point under illustration was that, strictly and scientifically speaking, we see not objects, but their images depicted on the retina. The worthy Professor, in order to make the matter plainer, said to the wag of the class: "Mr. Jackson, did you ever actually see your father?"

Bill replied promptly, "No, sir."

"Please explain to the committee why you never saw your own father."

"Because," replied Mr. Jackson, very gravely "he died before I was born, sir!"

To resuscitate a drowned Englishman hold a piece of roast beef under his nose; an Irishman, a gill of poteen; a Scotchman, a half-penny; a Welchman, a few leeks; a Frenchman, a pinch of snuff; a Spaniard some blood; an old maid, an offer of marriage; a Yankee, attempt to pick his pockets.

Self-Made Men.
"Biography has no greater" and than to record the lives of those, who, beginning their careers in an obscure and humble position, have terminated them in distinction and eminence; and to present, for the emulation of aspiring prosperity, the bright examples of the great "self-made," whose only passport to fame was their individual energy, industry, integrity, and application. Biographical literature abounds with these instances. The catalogue of popes, emperors, statesmen, soldiers, scholars, men of science, the literati, and merchants, will each contribute his quota of the names of those talented and persevering men who have shed a luster on their respected orders. To select a few at hazard:—Pope Sixtus VI. was a swineherd. Cardinal Wolsey, for some time prime minister of England during the reign of Henry VIII., sprang from obscurity. The Emperor Napoleon I. was only a lieutenant of artillery when Louis XVI. of France terminated his existence on the gory scaffold of the Place de Greve. Lord Clive, governor-general of India, and conqueror of the Great Mogul, commenced his career as a writer in the East India Company's service. La Placa was the son of a Normandy farmer. Most of Napoleon's most celebrated marshals, Murat, King of Naples, Ney, Junot, Bernadotte, and others rose from the ranks.—James Cook, the renowned